APPROVED BY
PROVINCIAL LAND
USE COMMITTEE

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PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. **BACKGROUND** 1

II. **PLAN INTRODUCTION** 3

III. **CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS** 3

A. Provincial Land and Resources Goals 4

B. Concepts 5

C. Management Considerations 7

IV. **PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** 9

V. **CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATIONS** 17

A. Joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area 18

B. Provincial Parks 20

C. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor . . 21

D. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor/ Development Reserve 22

E. Agriculture - Native Environment Lands Co-Major 24

F. Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor 25

G. Natural Lands 26

H. Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor 27

I. Wildlife 29

J. Wildlife Intensive Use 31

K. Forestry and Wildlife 32

L. Outdoor Recreation 33

M. Recreation Intensive Use 35

N. Wild Rice 36

O. Urban Use 37

VI. **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS** 38

VII. **GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION** 38

A. Plan Approval and Review 38

B. Land Use Implementation 38

C. Land Use Administration 39

VIII. **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classifications

IX. **RECORD OF AMENDMENTS**

MAPS

Map 1. Fisheries Habitat 12

Map 2. Provincial Crown Land Plan (June, 1986) **rear pocket**

PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND PLAN for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula

I. BACKGROUND

In 1982, Manitoba Natural Resources, Forestry initiated a proposal to create a Provincial Forest within the area described as the Washow-Fisher Peninsula in the Interlake Region of Manitoba. To resolve the complexity of the various physical factors, and competing demands from various land users, the Crown Land Classification Committee undertook an overall land use study which would address issues by rationalizing and allocating the Crown land and natural resources within an inter-disciplinary planning process.[1]

The Study Area bordered the shores of Lake Winnipeg, Washow Bay and Fisher Bay, involving many of the off-shore islands in the vicinity including Moose, Little Moose, Tamarack and Matheson Islands. The Study Area extended into the R.M. of Bifrost and the L.G.D. of Fisher and included a block of land immediately north of Indian Reserve #44.

Although the entire area underwent review[2] and analysis,[3] this plan document will exclude the area within the L.G.D. of Fisher and the area north of Indian Reserve #44.

There were 48 sections of land in the L.G.D. of Fisher included in the original Study Area boundary. This occurred because of the uncertain status of the boundary adjustments being proposed between the L.G.D. of Fisher and the R.M. of Bifrost. Subsequently, the boundary between these two municipal authorities

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1. Crown Land Classification Committee, 1983, Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study. Terms of Reference. Province of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 41 pp.

2. Interlake Bloc Planning Committee, 1984. Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study. Background Report. Province of Manitoba. Winnipeg, Manitoba. 135 pp.

3. Gravelines, L. and H. Schellenberg, 1985. Benefit-Cost Guidelines for Land Use Allocations in Manitoba; Part 1. Forestry and Agriculture with application to the Washow-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study Area. Manitoba Natural Resources and Agriculture. Winnipeg, Manitoba. 54 pp.

was finalized. It was felt that the lands in Fisher should be excluded because they are unaffected by the proposed provincial forest and that any Provincial Crown Land Plan should encompass the entire L.G.D. Similarly, Township 29, Range 1 East was also excluded as it is unaffected by the original proposal and is considered better addressed in any future planning for the area regionally described as the Saint Lakes.

Upon completion of the background studies, a Provincial Crown Land Plan was prepared for the entire study are (final draft dated June, 1986). The plan was extensively reviewed and, on July 8, 1986, approved by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Under normal circumstances, the plan once approved would remain intact as the planning authority for Crown land. However, the original plan document encompassed an area recently annexed by the R.M. of Bifrost, which is part of the Eastern Interlake Planning District for which a Provincial Crown Land Plan has already been prepared and approved. It was agreed that the approved Provincial Crown Land plan for the Study Area would be split into its component parts to create a plan document for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula, which excluded those lands in the R.M. of Bifrost, and to amend the Crown land plan for the Eastern Interlake Planning District to add to it the portion within the R.M. of Bifrost.

This Provincial Crown land plan document for the Washow-Fisher Peninsula replaces the original plan for the Study Area.

II. PLAN INTRODUCTION

The planning and classification of Provincial Crown land in southern Manitoba is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee. This is an interdepartmental committee with representation from Manitoba Agriculture, Natural Resources, Municipal Affairs, and Northern Affairs. The Crown Land Classification Committee reports to and receives its direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet approves all Provincial Crown Land Plans including plan amendments. The Crown Land Classification Committee prepares the plan and consults with local planning authorities respecting the plan and any plan amendment prior to review by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The Crown land plan applies only to Provincial Crown land, the jurisdiction of which remains the responsibility of the Manitoba Government. The plan does not address Federal Crown, Indian Reserves or patented lands.

III. CROWN LAND PLANNING COMPONENTS

Crown land planning is a process which is continuous and ongoing. It involves the inventory of land and resources, evaluation of capability and suitability, identification of demands and needs, the establishment of goals and objectives and consultation with local planning authorities.

The goals and objectives (Section IV) of this Crown land plan were formulated after consideration of the Provincial Land Use Policies, in conjunction with Provincial departmental sector goals and objectives. The Crown land allocation procedure, which designated the Crown lands to achieve these goals, utilized accepted basic land use planning concepts along with current Crown land management and administrative directives and guidelines.[1]

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1. Crown Land Classification Committee, 1983, Op. Cit. page 2.

A. PROVINCIAL LAND AND RESOURCE GOALS

The Provincial Land Use Policies form the overall framework for this plan through the guidance and direction they prescribe in the management of the Province's land resource. These policy statements identify general provincial land and resource goals. This plan will not specifically address all these provincial goals.

The Provincial land and resource goals are:

1) To protect the present and future agricultural industry, to protect land for present and future food production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2) To provide for orderly rural development and to reduce rural servicing costs by consolidating development.

3) To safeguard scarce recreational and scenic resources and to protect existing and future recreation areas against overuse and degradation of recreational resources.

4) To recognize the importance of key shorelands and to protect from erosion the integrity and usefulness of this finite resource for recreation, watertable retention requirements, to ensure the viability of critical environments and to ensure the right of public access to major waterways and waterbodies.

5) To ensure that significant land and resource areas are not adversely affected by adjacent land uses.

6) To protect areas critical to the existence and maintenance of rare and endangered flora and fauna and to protect significant natural features which characterize a region and to identify, preserve and protect heritage resources.

7) To maintain and promote economic opportunities, ecological diversity, existing natural resource values and populations and aesthetic qualities of the rural landscape associated with renewable resource utilization.

8) To protect life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and erosion, to maintain the natural capacity of streams to convey flood flows and to protect existing flood control works.

9) To maintain a high level of service and safety on the Province's highways, to protect the provincial investment in highways and to minimize disruption to local development in the future.

10) To protect aggregate and quarry mineral resources and to integrate these areas into the overall planning process.

This Crown land plan does not address provincial transportation, mineral or rural development goals. However, the plan will not preclude procurement of land for roads or limit mineral development or exploration subject to normal review and clearance procedures.

Aspects of schooling, local transportation systems, water supplies for domestic use, etc. are best addressed by local planning authorities more directly responsible for meeting local needs. Where potential conflicts in use occur or where Crown land allocations may impact on rural servicing costs, these issues will be addressed through consultation with the local authority (Council and/or Planning Board). Adjustments may then be made to the plan to address these concerns.

B. CONCEPTS

There are a number of basic concepts which are considered in the planning for Crown land. These concepts influence policy interpretation and Crown land allocation. Therefore, in optimizing Crown land and resource use and maintaining a high quality environment, the following apply:

1. The planning of Crown land is undertaken with consideration given to local needs. This is achieved through consultation with local planning authorities and in recognition of the demands identified by government departments in servicing and consulting with their respective client groups.

2. Where there is significant public or private investment, the affected Crown lands are classified and allocated to uses which are in concert with or do not jeopardize the investment in either an economic or physical sense.

3. Current management practices on all Crown land include: the application of multiple land use principles; the protection and improvement of the land's long-term productive capacity; the minimization of erosion and other destructive processes; and the utilization of the land consistent with its inherent capabilities with due consideration given to intensive management.

    a) The application of a multiple land use concept, that is, the utilization of Crown land and resources by competing and complementary users in both time and space, requires the identification of areas of compatible land uses wherever possible.

    b) The capability and suitability of the land and water resource base for development is considered.

c) Classification of erosion-prone or relatively infertile lands to land uses which ultimately lead to a lower productivity of the land base is not acceptable.

d) In general, a minimum 25 percent of each quarter section is maintained in natural woody vegetation for a number of purposes.

4. Existing land use and land use patterns are accounted for and considered.

5. In general, non-conforming uses on Crown land are accepted and will be allowed to continue until the existing commitment expires or a suitable alternative site for the use can be found.

6. Except where indicated, the plan will not preclude or limit future mineral extraction or exploration on Crown lands where approved by the Provincial Government.

7. The right of the public access to Crown land and water for the purposes of sport angling, commercial fishing, hunting, trapping, outdoor recreation pursuits and general access is maintained in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts in effect from time to time.

8. Future permanent development (i.e., residences, summer homes, cottages, commercial buildings, etc.) will be assessed for hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability. In general, development shall be subject to the following requirements, excepting under special economic and social circumstances.

a) All permanent development shall be located on land above the 100 year flood level. When it is not possible to estimate the 100 year flood level due to insufficient hydrometric data for the waterway, then an elevation of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) above the high water mark will be used.

b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated that the erosion process has been halted.

c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides, or subsidence.

d) Use of Crown land in water power reserves, control areas and licence areas must conform to the above or must not be required for water power purposes. Approval for development and use is required from Manitoba Natural Resources, Water Resources.

e) In order to minimize surface water quality degradation, development and use of surface water resources shall not exceed the carrying capacity.

9. The plan will not restrict the Province from entering or withdrawing Crown lands for utility rights-of-way, highways, roads drains, etc. subject to normal clearance and approval procedures.

10. Sites, structures and areas of historical, architectural and/or archaeological significance are located on Crown land. Those sites identified now or in the future shall be protected from uses and activities that would endanger them until such time as appropriate mitigative measures (restoration, excavation, etc.) are determined.

C. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Land management and administration does not direct land planning and land allocations but it does influence land use. Where concerns of potential land use conflict can be addressed through management and administration, remedial allocations are avoided. Some of the basic management and administrative factors which apply are:

1. For Crown lands under agricultural use the following apply:

   a) The right of public access is in accordance with such acts, regulations and contracts as are in effect from time to time.

   b) Access is guaranteed to quarry lease operations subject to compensation being negotiated relative to loss of privately owned improvements.

   c) The right of the Province to enter a leased area and to withdraw lease rights on lands for utility rights-of-way, roads, etc. is guaranteed.

   d) Lands having greater than nine percent slope must be maintained in native cover or permanent forage.

   e) A buffer strip of natural vegetation not less than 45 meters to 90 meters wide must be left adjacent to all water courses and permanent waterbodies.

   f) A buffer strip of woody vegetation not less than 45 meters in width should be retained within 90 meters of all municipal and provincial roads.

   g) No wetland shall be drained or filled without approval.

   h) Topsoil and leaf mat shall not be removed.

i) All livestock must be contained (e.g., fenced). Strips of 15 metres in width per lease can be cleared for fencelines.

j) Merchantable timber is subject to stumpage rates if it is marketable. The Crown retains the right to issue cutting rights to the public by way of timber sale and/or timber permit to harvest timber on Crown lands. Merchantable timber is subject to the payment of stumpage rates.

2. Survey monuments defining townships, section and quarter section corners shall not be destroyed.

3. Water quality shall not be adversely affected by Crown land uses. Activities and intensive shoreland developments that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards which mitigate the adverse effects of pollution be incorporated into the development. These activities and developments shall meet Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives. Shorelands shall be protected from excessive erosion which might affect water quality.

4. Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5. Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permittd in the groundwater pollution hazard area unless it can be proved by adequate field investigations that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supply in the area.

6. Groundwater consumption shall not exceed the total sustained yield of an aquifer. Wells shall be installed in a manner that will not have a detrimental effect on aquifers. Intensive development (e.g., sub-divisions) and high capacity wells will be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

7. Lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc. which are identified as significant fisheries habitat areas shall be protected. The use of Crown land adjacent to these waterways and particularly spawning sites and/or nursery areas shall be controlled and managed to minimize damage to fish stocks and fish habitat from siltation, nutrient loading, disturbance and water quality degradation. Manitoba's Surface Water Quality Objectives shall be used to ensure protection for end uses such as fisheries. Management of these adjacent lands shall be in accordance with approved fish habitat protection guidelines and includes but is not limited to controlling the ditching and rechannelization in such areas, controlling the clearing, cultivation, timber harvesting, and developing of sites to the water's edge, maintaining or creating natural vegetation buffers of varying widths as required.

8. Sewage effluent discharges shall meet provincial standards. Flows required to flush and dilute waste waters and protect fish stocks shall be encouraged.

9. Stream crossings shall not adversely affect fish habitat or populations. Where crossings may affect fish habitat, the crossing should be designed and constructed with reference to "Recommended Fish Protection Procedures for Stream Crossings in Manitoba" prepared by Manitoba Natural Resources.

IV. PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives outlined for Crown lands are basic to all areas of the Province. The degree to which these goals may be achieved or the impact, economic or social they have will be determined by the amount of Crown land in a particular area, its dispersal, its capability and suitability for use and development, present land use, demands and commitments. By sector, the goals and objectives which this plan will address are:[1]

A. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the principal land use and industry of rural Agro-Manitoba. It is in the long-term interest of the Province to protect the agricultural industry. This means protecting not only the quality and the quantity of productive land, but protecting the ability of farmers to expand, diversify or change their operations in response to market demand. The principal goals are:

1. To protect agricultural land for present and future production and to foster growth and development in the agricultural industry.

2. To ensure conservation of the natural resources upon which agriculture is dependent.

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1. Crown Land Classification Committee, 1983, Op. Cit. pages 18-26.

Comment

The majority of the area identified as having potential for agriculture lies within a Class 1 subclimatic region. Within this region there are no significant limitations for regionally adapted crops, and the production of crops and livestock would be comparable to adjacent agriculturally developed areas.

Although some of the soils are arable in their native state, a major consideration is the provision and maintenance of an adequate drainage system. Development will be dependent upon the general economic conditions of the times, availability of funding, and the returns that can be expected. The agricultural attractiveness will improve as economic conditions improve.

B. FISHERIES

The harvesting and processing of fish caught by Manitoba's commercial fishermen and the sport fishing enterprises for resident and non-resident provide jobs, income and revenues. Additionally, the fish resource provides recreational opportunities along with the associated income and employment benefits to the service, retail and manufacturing sectors.

In order that these income and quality of life benefits can be sustained and enhanced, the Fisheries goals are:

1. To recognize the need for fisheries management that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans and ensure survival and improvement of fish stocks.

2. To establish and maintain a viable commercial and tourist fishing industry wherein participants can earn a reasonable return on their investment and time with limited social disruption.

3. To maintain and enhance angling opportunities for Manitobans to meet existing and future demands.

4. To provide and maintain sufficient fish stocks to support subsistence fishing.

5. To minimize the loss and degradation to habitat due to other competing and non-competing resource uses and to improve degraded habitat.

Comment

The Lake Winnipeg portion of the Washow-Fisher Peninsula contains a major pickerel/sauger commercial fishery. In addition, small permit fisheries and trout farms occur. Recreational angling is at present underdeveloped. Areas of significant fish habitat include Lake Winnipeg and numerous small lakes and streams in the peninsula. Their shorelines require protection. Private investment in the fishery is limited, but access to the fishery is good.

The existing fishery resource in the area is concentrated in Lake Winnipeg. The fishery resource is commercially utilized during summer, fall and winter seasons by fishermen who are permanent or seasonal residents of the area. Species of major commercial importance are pickerel, sauger and whitefish. Pike, perch, freshwater drum, tullibee, maria, mullets, goldeye, catfish and bullheads are also taken and have some commercial value. Sturgeon, quillback suckers and white bass also occur. There are large populations of forage fish (minnows) present of which the most common are shiners and trout perch. There are populations of pike and perch in Moose and Deer Lakes which are commercially fished on an annual basis.

Recreational angling is not of major significance at the present time, although there is potential for future development.

Areas of significant fish habitat include (Map 1):

1. Lake Winnipeg is an important spawning, nursery and food supply area for all species.

2. Intermittent creeks along the Lake Winnipeg shoreline are important pickerel, pike and mullet spawning areas.

3. Moose and Deer Lakes are important pike and perch habitat.

4. Small unnamed lakes and ponds have potential for trout farming.

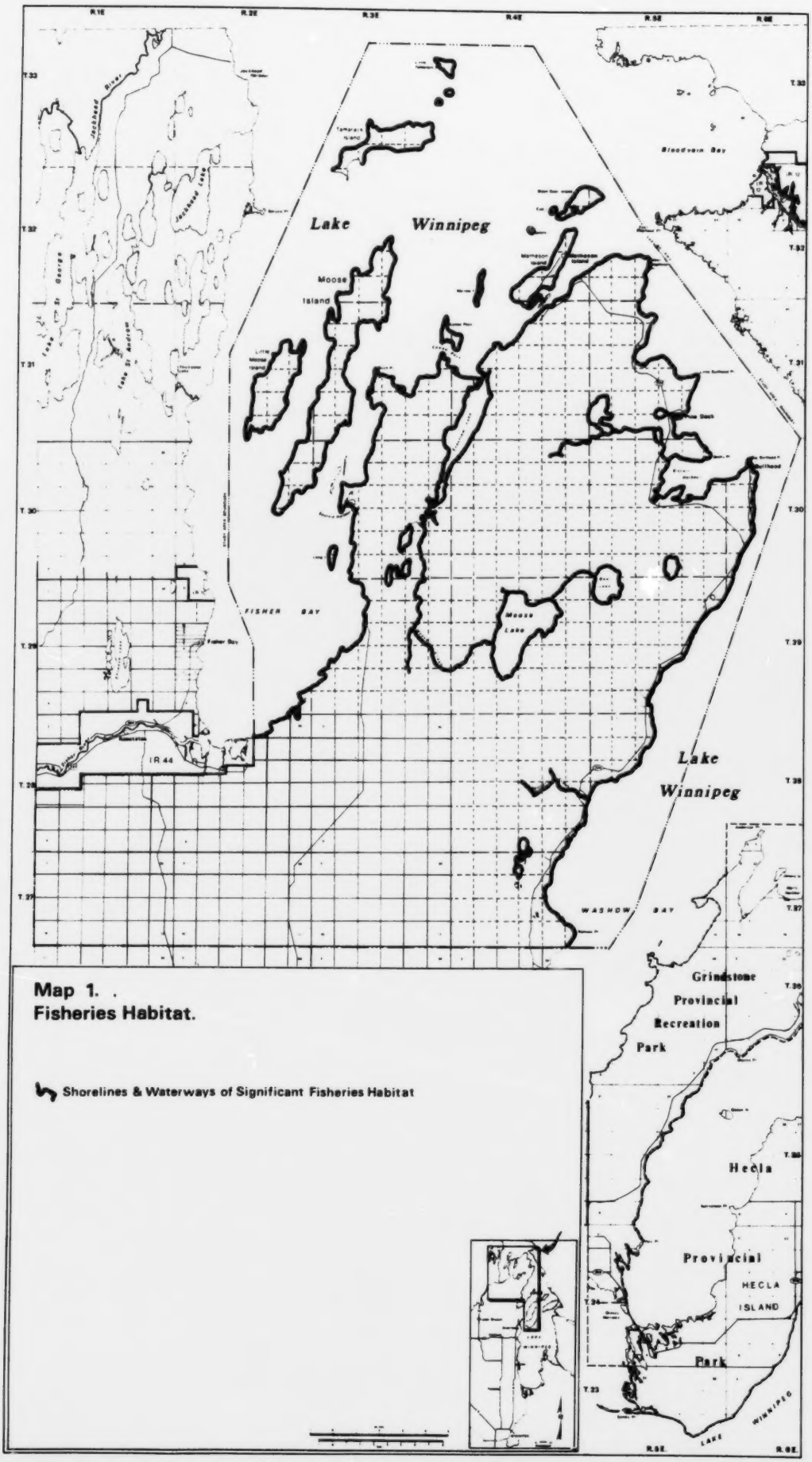
The Lake Sturgeon, which occurs in the area is on the rare and endangered species list. The critical area for the species is the Matheson Island - Bloodvein Bay area of Lake Winnipeg.

C. FORESTRY

The forest industry contributes significant socio-economic benefits to the Province of Manitoba through the harvesting of Crown timber and the production of forest products goods and services. It is anticipated that in the course of the next 20 years, the forest industry will continue to grow at the rate of about two to three percent per year. It is expected that the socio-economic benefits derived from this growth will continue at the same rate.

In order that these benefits can be achieved, Manitoba's forest land must be protected from fire, insects and disease, the most productive sites retained to produce future forests, land that is presently under forest must not be further alienated to other incompatible uses, and forested lands managed in the most intensive manner possible. More specifically the goals are:

1. To maintain a sufficient amount of highly productive Crown lands for long-term forest management purposes. Specifically, highly productive forest lands must be set aside as provincial forests. This will allow for investment by the Province in the necessary management to ensure that such lands provide forests on a continuing and sustaining basis.



Map 1. .
Fisheries Habitat.

Shorelines & Waterways of Significant Fisheries Habitat

2. To intensify the management levels on those forest lands to achieve a higher level of productivity than when managed under natural conditions. Intensified management will involve the establishment of new stands on cutover lands utilizing genetically superior seedling stock and utilizing the most up-to-date stand establishment techniques. Subsequent to stand establishment, the intensity of management must be continued in a stand-tending program of forest fertilization, thinning and pruning. In instances where stand establishment has been by natural means thinning and other silvicultural techniques will be required.

3. To intensify management of lands through a higher degree of protection of stands against the ravages of fire, insects and disease through enhanced fire and pest management programs. Higher levels of utilization will be required of the forest industry so that the greatest amount of fibre produced on a given area will be converted into useful forest products.

Comment

The Washow Bay-Fisher Peninsula Land Use Study Report identified the importance of the area to forestry.

Almost 50 percent of the total forested land is considered to be productive for the harvesting of forest products. Within the area of interest to forestry, approximately 3.2 million cubic metres of gross merchantable timber exist within cutting classes 3-5. Approximately 52 percent of the forest resource is softwoods, predominantly black spruce, balsam fir and white spruce. Trembling aspen constitutes about 77 percent of the remaining hardwood resource. For this area, considering only Class 3, 4 and 5 forestry capability lands (there are no Class 1 or 2 CLI forest capability lands in Manitoba), approximately 202,000m^3 of softwoods can be grown per year.

The area includes part of the Abitibi Integrated Wood Supply Area #2 (IWSA-2), which was established as part of a timber supply area under the agreement between Manitoba and Abitibi-Price Inc. The wood supply is managed by Manitoba Natural Resources with Abitibi-Price having first right of refusal to the spruce and balsam harvested from Crown land. The Province has a commitment to timber allocation holders and communities in the vicinity to provide them with areas of merchantable timber where they can annually harvest approximately 10,000m^3 (4,000 cords) and 1,500m^3 (600 cords) of softwoods and hardwoods respectively.

Based on past trends and economic growth predictions, this area should experience a greater level of demand for forest products and subsequently industrial growth than the Provincial average of two to three percent annually. Because of its proximity to markets and available surplus of softwood and hardwood, this area is capable of providing a substantial opportunity for the establishment of new forest-using industries.

D. HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Heritage resources are any work of nature or man that are of interest primarily for their prehistorical, historical, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic value including, but not limited to an artifact, paleontological object, prehistorical or historical site, skeletal remains, natural site, structure or object. These are important because they embody information which is essential to the understanding and appreciation of our society. Therefore, they should be managed so that the information is not irrevocably lost.

The principal goals of heritage resource management are:

1. To identify, protect and interpret significant sites, structures, themes, and events in history and prehistory in order to understand Manitoba's human heritage.

2. To encourage awareness and continued use of heritage structures which illustrate unique or interesting architectural form and design and/or which are connected with historically significant individuals, groups, places, events or themes in Manitoba's development.

Comment

No heritage resources have been identified within the plan area at this time. Future inventories and study of the area will undoubtably locate areas of significance and these will be recognized and protected as deemed appropriate.

E. OUTDOOR RECREATION AND PARKS:

Outdoor recreation opportunities are essential to the high quality of life which Manitobans presently enjoy. These activities also make an important contribution to the provincial economy. The provincial government, in conjunction with other levels of government and individual and private enterprise, is an important provider of outdoor recreation opportunities. Present trends suggest that the need for this management function will continue at a high level during the 1980's.

Fundamental to the development of recreational areas is the need to maintain a harmony with natural and man-made environments. Important recreation and resource areas such as waterways and shorelines, prime wildlife habitat, and natural, cultural and historic areas will be identified and protected with adjacent, incompatible land and resource uses controlled.

The principal goals are:

1. To provide a variety of types and amounts of outdoor recreational opportunities for the pleasure and enjoyment of the citizens of Manitoba, both now and in the future.

2. To identify and preserve rare, scarce, or special forms of recreation in Manitoba.

3. To provide suitable park areas to allow and encourage the people of Manitoba to enjoy and appreciate each distinct natural landscape in the Province.

Comment

Recreational facilities in the study area consist of two parks and two cottage subdivisions. Camping and picnicking occur at the park and near the cottage subdivisions. Extensive forms of recreation, often involving hunting and fishing, are widespread over the entire area. Recreational use is expected to continue in a similar pattern.

The area has little structured recreational use, and the recreational use that does occur is centred at Beaver Creek Provincial Recreation Park. The Islandview Wayside Park has been closed for a number of years due to vandalism and low use.

Extensive recreation is widespread. It consists of hunting and fishing, occurring mainly along roadways, waterways and shorelines. Forestry roads and the three Provincial Roads are the main access routes. Recreational activities along shorelines radiate from water access sites. These include Beaver Creek, Biscuit Harbour, Pine Dock, Leaside, Matheson Island and Fisher Bay. Moose Creek and Beaver Creek also receive some extensive recreational use.

It is expected that recreational use will continue in this pattern. Little expansion of recreational facilities is anticipated as there are no indications that demand is exceeding supply. This is in part because the areas used at present have the highest CLI capability for recreation while the remaining areas (being Class 4 or lower) are generally unsuitable for recreational use.

The Matheson Landing, Leaside Beach and Beaver Creek areas require protection and buffering from any land uses that could degrade their current recreational use or potential for additional use. Ordinary buffering of shorelines will preserve the recreational integrity of most of the area. There are no identified sites of natural or cultural heritage that require protection, but as sites are identified they should be given suitable protection and buffering.

F. WILDLIFE:

Wildlife species including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians occupy various Manitoba environments. Besides its cultural and historical significance, Manitobans value and use the wildlife resource for food, income, recreation, education and science.

Wildlife is a renewable and replenishable resource. It is incumbent upon the province, as resource steward, to ensure the provision of wildlife resources for Manitobans. Therefore, the principal goals are:

1. To ensure the provision of wildlife resources that will result in the greatest long-term benefit to Manitobans.

2. To ensure that wildlife populations and their habitats are protected from irreversible damage and that subject to the effects of natural and approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained.

3. To maintain population levels of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to meet public demand, including but not limited to demand for: domestic use, recreation use, educational use and commercial use and to maintain, protect and enhance areas suitable for these activities.

4. To protect the integrity of the resource base and intended use of areas designated or proposed by the Province as wildlife management areas from incompatible and possible damaging uses.

5. To mitigate where possible wildlife depredation damage.

Comment

The area is comprised of a great variety of habitats supporting an abundance and diversity of wildlife species. The major habitat types include open bogs, black spruce-tamarack swamps, hardwood ridges, mixed wood stands, pure softwood stands (jackpine, white spruce, black spruce), marshes, shoreline, islands, and shoals of Lake Winnipeg, as well as inland lakes and associated creeks.

A large portion of the area has been Classed CLI 1, 2 and 3, habitat for ungulates. This habitat provides the primary wintering areas for ungulates, specifically moose and deer. The key wintering areas for moose are in the vicinity of Moose Lake, Evenflow Lake and the Riverton Burn Area. There is a noticeable movement of deer and moose from their summer range to the wintering habitat in the area.

The area supports one of the most productive moose herds in the Province. If managed for moose, the area could support up to 0.8 moose per square kilometre while providing substantial annual benefits to Manitobans in the form of moose hunting.

All significant wetlands in the area are greater than 40 acres in size. Shorelines, islands, inland lakes and bogs are breeding habitat for Giant Canada Geese and other waterfowl. Density of breeding Canada Geese is low though, as preferred nesting sites are limited. Similarly, density of other breeding waterfowl likely is low as prime habitat is restricted to marsh areas adjacent to two major bays of Lake Winnipeg and several of the inland lakes. The south portion of Fisher Bay, and Evenflow Lake are significant staging areas for waterfowl, particularly Canada Geese, Snow Geese, and ducks.

Waterbodies and waterways including islands and shorelines are important to wildlife as waterfowl breeding habitat, waterfowl staging areas, breeding habitat for colonial and island nesting birds, moose habitat, and habitat for furbearers. These same areas are important to wildlife users for trapping, big game hunting (particularly moose), and waterfowl hunting. The areas of most importance are Washow Bay, Fisher Bay, Moose Lake, Evenflow Lake, Beaver Creek and Moose Creek.

V. CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

The Crown Land Use Classifications for this planning region are as follows:

A. Joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area.
B. Provincial Parks.
C. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor.
D. Agriculture Dominant-Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve.
E. Agriculture-Native Environment Lands Co-Major.
F. Natural Lands Dominant-Agriculture Minor.
G. Natural Lands.
H. Wildlife Dominant-Agriculture Minor.
I. Wildlife.
J. Wildlife Intensive.
K. Forestry and Wildlife.
L. Outdoor Recreation.
M. Recreation Intensive Use.
N. Wild Rice.
O. Urban Use.

A. Joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area: Classification PF/WW: As shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

Almost 90 percent of the joint Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area is located in the Washow-Fisher Peninsula: approximately 70,000 hectares (175,000 acres) of Crown land.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objective of the joint area is to provide and maintain an area for the management and provision of wood fibre to the forest industry and for the protection of the Province's wildlife resources.

As defined in "the Forest Act," the objective of any Provincial Forest is "to reserve certain areas in the province for a perpetual growth of timber, and to preserve the forest cover thereon, and to provide for a reasonable use of all the resources that the forest lands contain" and to provide forest products to meet local and regional needs and demands.

The objective of the wildlife Management Area as defined by "The Wildlife Act" is to designate Crown lands which "shall be maintained for the management and conservation of wildife in the province."

This classification describes those lands which have been identified for the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of wildlife habitat, and for the allocation to long term timber production and stand enhancement of forest lands by designation through Order-in-Council as Provincial Forest/Wildlife Management Area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

1. Provincial Forest and Wildlife Management Area - PF/WW

The management of the Provincial Forest and the Wildlife Management Area will be the joint responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Forestry and Wildlife. While specific management goals and techniques may change over time, in general, the following would apply upon official designation of this area by Order-in-Council.

1a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain the Provincial Forest and Wildlife Management Area.

1b) Management agreements shall encourage a multiple use concept which considers all aspects of modern resources management.

1c) Forestry activity such as fire protection, road building, reforestation, harvesting, etc. will be conducted in a manner that ensures maximum protection and enhancement of all resources and aesthetics for the area in which the activity is occurring.

1d) Special attention will be given to cutting practices around lakes, along rivers and streams, public access corridors, etc.

1e) Afforestation will also be considered for lands which do not now carry cover but could, including fragile, natural lands.

1f) Other general uses which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification will be allowable. For example, these lands can be used for hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, trapping, etc.

B. **Provincial Parks: Classification PP: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are only two small Provincial Parks located in the area. The Beaver Creek Provincial Recreation Park is located just south of Beaver Creek, east of Provincial Road #234. It is 47 acres in size and is associated with the Beaver Creek Subdivision.

The Islandview Wayside Park is located at the end of PR #234 looking north to Matheson Island. The park is about two hectares (5 acres) in size. Vandalism and low use led to its closure a number of years ago.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are: to provide recreational areas which make it possible to serve recreational users without degradation of the basic natural resources of the area; to provide facilities for the convenience and enjoyment of the motoring public and rest stops for the travelling tourist.

This classification identifies those lands which have been designated Provincial Park.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

2. Provincial Park - PP

The management and operation of the Beaver Creek Recreation and Islandview Wayside Parks is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources, Parks. The management of these parks shall be guided by the following:

2a) The Province of Manitoba will maintain its outdoor recreational facilities at these Parks for the use and enjoyment of the local, provincial and travelling public, consistent with existing and future park plans.

C. **Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor: Classification A: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 8,000 hectares (20,000 acres) of Crown land have been identified for general agricultural use. Located in a block, west of the Fish River Road, this area is for the most part unallocated Crown land with only four quarter sections presently under agricultural lease.

The soils are predominately mineral soils with a large portion being Class 4 or better for agriculture. The major constraint to full utilization is excess water.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

Suitable Crown land areas must be designated for general agricultural use to protect land for present and future agricultural production and expansion.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

3. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor - A

To encourage the efficient and effective use of Crown land for the benefit of both the local and provincial economy the following guidelines apply:

3a) These Crown lands are generally available for a full range of agricultural uses and intensity of use. Agricultural development and land clearing, etc. is allowed. However, the specific use, intensity and management will be specified on a parcel by parcel basis.

3b) Administration of agricultural leases and permits is the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands.

3c) Manitoba Natural Resources will consider and recommend the appropriate management of any site which requires special management, as it may affect resource interests.

3d) Other general land uses of the Crown land within this classification may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

D. **Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve: Classification A/D: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 10,300 hectares (25,500 acres) of Crown land have been identified as an agricultural development reserve. This area has been placed in a development reserve because it requires considerable infrastructure, particularly drainage, if it is to be utilized most efficiently for agriculture.

The area defined as an agricultural development reserve is located east of the Fisher River Road, adjacent to the proposed Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area.

This area will be held for future agricultural expansion pending the installation of drainage and/or alternative techniques to mitigate the physical constraints to agricultural use.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition that the agricultural industry is a major economic activity in the province, Crown land with agricultural potential should be designated for future agricultural expansion which recognizes the physical and economic constraints to use.

The principal concern is to prevent long term allocations to agricultural use prior to the establishment of an infrastructural framework or a commitment to a long-term agricultural development strategy for the area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

4. Agriculture Dominant - Native Environment Lands Minor/Development Reserve - A/D

To encourage the efficient and effective use of Crown land for future agricultural expansion the following guidelines apply:

4a) These Crown lands are not available for agricultural leasing or permitting pending a commitment to an agricultural development scheme for the areas so classified.

4b) The release of this area for agricultural use will be determined by Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands in conjunction with the local municipal and planning authorities.

4c) Upon release of these lands from Development Reserve status to general agricultural use, these Crown lands will be available for a full range of agricultural uses and intensity of use. Agricultural development and land clearing etc. will be allowed, however, the specific use, intensity and mangement will be specified on a parcel by parcel basis.

4d) Upon release of these lands from Development Reserve, the administration of agricultural leases and permits will be the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands.

4e) Manitoba Natural Resources will consider and recommend the appropriate management of any site which requires special management, as it may affect resource interests.

4f) Other general land uses may be allowed if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

E. **Agriculture - Native Environmental Lands Co-Major: Classification AN: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

A small area of Crown land east of the Fisher River Road has been identified for restricted agricultural use. These lands have a lower agricultural capability and are suitable for native hay or grazing only.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In recognition of the land's basic inherent capability, and the importance of integrating agriculture and natural resources, areas should be delineated for the mutual benefit of agriculture and natural resources.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

5. Agriculture - Native Environment Lands Co-Major - AN

To integrate agricultural and natural resources production, protection and utilization in a mutually compatible manner, the following apply:

5a) This area is available for agricultural use. However, management, use and intensity of use will be in keeping with the interests of agriculture and resources. Management is the joint responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture and Natural Resources.

5b) Administration of agricultural leases is the responsibility of the Agricultural Crown Lands.

5c) Dependng on management concerns for these quarter sections, hay, grazing or some cultivation may be allowed. They are available for long term commitment to agriculture. Development may be allowed, but is limited to protect some of the existing native vegetation for a number of purposes.

5d) Other general land uses may be permitted if compatible with the basic intent of the classification.

F. **Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor: Classification NA: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Approximately 2,300 hectares (5,800 acres) of Crown land have been identified within the general agricultural zone which have low agricultural potential due to physical site conditions. These are marsh areas where only native hay use is considered appropriate.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are to protect natural areas which have a low capability for sustained intensive agricultural use, but to allow native hay use which is suitable to the physical site characteristics.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

6. Natural Lands Dominant - Agriculture Minor - NA

Management of these Crown lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. In general, the following apply:

6a) These lands are not appropriate for development because of their physical limitations. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature.

6b) These lands are available for haying. Other non-intensive agricultural uses may be allowed if approved by Manitoba Natural Resources.

6c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross country skiing, bird watching, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, etc.

G. **Natural Lands: Classification N: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

All of the Natural lands are located between the eastern boundary of the Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area and PR #234. The areas so classified are generally bogs with extremely low capabilities for agriculture, forestry or wildlife production. This area may have potential for Sphagnum peat production.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To ensure that Crown lands with low capability for production are protected from inappropriate uses and to recognize natural land forms.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

7. Natural Lands - N

Management of these areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. In general, the following apply:

7a) These lands are not appropriate for development because of their physical limitation. These are areas which are to remain as they occur in nature.

7b) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are compatible with the physical characteristics of the area and with the intent of the classification. For example, these lands are available for hiking, cross-country skiing, nature interpretation, trapping, etc.

H. **Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor: Classification WA: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Several sections of Crown land east of PR #234 adjacent to Lake Winnipeg have been classified for some agricultural use recognizing however, that the area is of value to wildlife. The predominant soil type is marsh and organics. All have problems of excess water.

The principal agricultural use is cutting of native hay.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

In addition to the protection of the water component of waterfowl habitat, it is equally important that adequate cover for nesting ducks be provided. Areas of relatively undisturbed natural vegetation equal in size and adjacent to the wetland areas are considered ideal for nesting purposes. In recognition of the importance of this waterfowl/wildlife resource, the basic inherent land capabilities and historic secondary use, areas must be delineated which emphasize waterfowl/wildlife but allow for some agricultural use. Additionally there is concern regarding the problem of crop depredation in the vicinity of the marsh.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat and to identify and protect significant wildlife areas,

b) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities,

c) to recognize existing agricultural use and potential, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

Some or all of these lands may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as Wildlife Management Areas. However, existing policies and guidelines as described would still continue.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

8. Wildlife Dominant - Agriculture Minor - WA

To protect wildlife habitat and wildlife populations but allow for some agricultural use, the following apply:

8a) In general, these lands are available for some controlled agricultural use. The use will generally be limited to the cutting of native hay. Restrictions respecting time and location of harvesting to protect waterfowl nesting cover etc. are appropriate.

8b) The management is generally the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. However, administration of the allowed agricultural use remains the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture.

8c) These lands are not available for long term commitment to the secondary use (agriculture) because of their importance to wildlife.

8d) Habitat improvement is not excluded. Generally these areas are to remain as they occur in nature although lure crop establishment and maintenance is allowed.

8e) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, for example, hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, etc.

I. Wildlife: Classification W: As shown on Map 2.

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are three general geographical areas which have been identified as wildlife lands: the area adjacent to the Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area; a few scattered locations between PR #234 and Lake Winnipeg; and some of the offshore islands.

Those lands adjacent to the Provincial Forest-W.M.A. are generally low capability lands for wildlife that are considered important as moose range. These lands act as support habitat to the core wintering habitat areas of the Provincial Forest-W.M.A. Some of this land is part of the large bog complex which runs in a general north-south trend between the road and the Provincial Forest-W.M.A.

The scattered parcels east of PR #234 are generally high wildlife capability lands which are important to shorebirds, waterfowl, aquatic furbearers and non-game species.

There are a number of small islands and parts of islands which have been identified as being of significance to local wildlife, waterfowl, shorebird, etc. populations.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

Wildlife populations in Manitoba are under continuous and increasing pressure from competing land uses which reduce the availability of habitat. Therefore, wildlife habitat is to be maintained, protected and enhanced.

The principal objectives are:

a) to protect high capability wildlife habitat,

b) to identify and protect recognized significant wildife areas,

c) to protect, recognize and integrate complementary recreational land use activities, and

d) to mitigate the problem of wildlife crop depredation.

Some or all of these lands may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as Wildlife Management Areas. However, existing policies and guidelines as described would still continue for these lands.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

9. Wildlife - W

Management of these Crown lands is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. Specific management and administrative aims may change over time, however, in general, the following apply:

9a) These lands are not available for development because of their importance as habitat. These areas are to remain as they occur in nature, although habitat improvement or lure crop establishment are not excluded.

9b) These lands will only be available for controlled or non-intensive uses if the use does not interfere with the wildlife objectives for any particular parcel. Approval of any use will be at the discretion of the Wildlife. The physical nature of these lands and the associated access problems would normally exclude any agricultural use.

9c) Other general land uses will be restricted to those which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification, e.g., lure crops. Complementary recreational pursuits are allowed, for example, hiking, canoeing, cross-country skiing, bird watching, hunting, nature photography, trapping, etc.

J. **Wildlife Intensive Use: Classification WM: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

A number of wildlife-fishery ancillary uses are presently occurring on Crown land. Located adjacent to PR #234 are a number of fish stations under lease or permit to local fishermen.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To identify, recognize and protect complementary wildlife-fishery intensive land use sites.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

10. Wildlife Miscellaneous Use - WM

The following applies:

10a) These sites shall be administered by Manitoba Natural Resources for intensive use.

K. **Forestry and Wildlife: Classification F/W: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

The Crown lands at various locations on either side of PR #234 have been identified as having value to forestry and wildlife. Interspersed with areas of low capability lands, generally bog, much of this area is Class 2 for wildlife and Class 4 and 5 for forestry.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are to recognize wildlife values/the importance of the forest industry to Manitoba and particularly to the Interlake; and to recognize the lands' basic inherent capabilities. Therefore, areas are delineated which provide natural resources for the forest industry and protect these resources from incompatible uses. Complementary and compatible use of this area by wildlife is appropriate to protect high capability wildlife habitat and significant wildlife areas.

Some or all of these lands may be considered for official designation through Order-in-Council as Provincial Forest-Wildlife Management Area.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

11. Forestry and Wildlife - F/W

To protect the natural resources of the area for the forest industry and to protect wildlife habitat and wildlife populations, the following apply:

11a) Administration and management of the delineated area is the the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources. Joint management of the area is the responsibility of Forestry and Wildlife.

11b) Management agreements shall encourage a multiple use concept which considers all aspects of modern resources management.

11c) Forestry activity such as fire protection, road building, reforestation, harvesting, etc. will be conducted in a manner that ensures maximum protection and enhancement of all resources and aesthetics for the area in which the activity is occurring.

11d) Special attention will be given to cutting practices around lakes, along rivers and streams, public access corridors, etc.

11e) Afforestation will also be considered for lands which do not now carry forest cover but could, including fragile, natural lands.

11f) Habitat improvement is appropriate.

11g) Other general uses which are supportive and compatible with the intent of the classification are allowed. For example, these lands can be used for hiking, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, nature photography, berry and mushroom picking, trapping, etc.

L. **Outdoor Recreation: Classification R: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Extensive use of the area for recreational hunting, viewing and sport angling is wide spread. However, only a small amount of the area is considered to be of high recreational capability (CLI Classes 1, 2 and 3). Although some of these lands may have intensive recreational development capability, they have not been studied sufficiently to determine development suitability.

Those Crown lands which are not suitable for development will support and complement present and future intensive recreational zones. They will provide general access to Lake Winnipeg for day-use recreational opportunities such as beach activities, picnicking, and viewing, and act as lakeshore open and green space.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are: to safeguard and recognize recreational lands and protect these areas for such recreational opportunities as can be afforded by these sites.

This classification also recognizes the importance of waterways, waterbodies and shorelands to the public and the environment, and protects the integrity and usefulness of these finite resources. The intent is to protect those significant Crown shorelands and adjacent areas for present and future recreational use.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

12. Outdoor Recreation - R

To protect significant recreational lands; to minimize or eliminate degradation of high recreational capability lands and to enhance and preserve both local and provincial recreational opportunities and benefits, the following apply:

12a) Administration and management of the delineated area is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

12b) Intensive recreational development (cottaging, lodges, etc.) may be appropriate subject to site suitability and management considerations. In areas where the development is allowed it should enhance the recreational opportunities afforded by the particular site.

When sites are identified as being suitable for intensive recreational use, the particular parcels will be recoded RM and will be governed by the policies for the Recreation Intensive Use category.

12c) Any proposed day-use or support facilities (boat docks-ramps, picnic sites, trails) must be properly planned and consistent with the capability/suitability of the site and adjacent recreational uses.

12d) Other uses may be considered, if appropriate and compatible with the intent of this classification as determined by Manitoba Natural Resources. No use or commitment is allowed which will jeopardize its recreational potential.

M. **Recreation Intensive Use: Classification RM: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

There are a few existing recreational developments and facilities in the plan area. Of particular note are the Leaside Beach and Beaver Creek Subdivisions. These types of areas and in some cases adjacent Crown land areas have been identified for intensive and potential intensive recreational development.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal objectives are: to safeguard and recognize existing recreational commitments and to protect areas which have a high suitability/capability for sustained intensive recreational development.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

13. Recreation Intensive Use: RM

To protect significant recreational lands; to minimize or eliminate degradation of these and future sites, and to enhance local and provincial recreational opportunities and benefits, the following apply:

13a) Administration and management of the delineated areas are the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

13b) Intensive recreational development (cottaging, lodges, organized camping, etc.) must be planned, subject to specific site suitability and management considerations. Scattered recreational development and residential and non-related recreational commercial development within these sites are inappropriate.

13c) Any proposed development must maximize the potential of each site, and conform to the standards, regulations and development policies of the local planning authority and Manitoba Natural Resources.

13d) Other uses may be allowed in the short term if considered appropriate and compatible with the intent of this classification as determined by Manitoba Natural Resources. No use or commitment is allowed which will jeopardize the potential of the site to maximize or sustain long term intensive recreational developments.

N. **Wild Rice: Classification H: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

The potential as presently identified for wild rice production is limited. Moose, Deer and three unnamed lakes near Pine Dock are presently under lease for wild rice production.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

To identify, recognize and protect areas for the production of wild rice.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

14. Wild Rice: H

To protect areas with potential and to recognize existing commitments, the following apply:

14a) Administration and management of the delineated areas is the responsibility of Manitoba Natural Resources.

14b) Management and development of these areas will ensure that the wild rice potential and investments are protected and enhanced where possible.

14c) Other uses may be allowed if considered appropriate by Manitoba Natural Resources.

0. **Urban Use: Classification U: As shown on Map 2.**

PRESENT CONDITION:

Crown land parcels may occur within the boundaries of unincorporated and incorporated towns and villages within the plan area. The area in and around existing communities and settlements are influenced by and often required for urban land uses.

The one exception is Matheson Island where, due to its size and nature, the entire island is considered to be urban oriented.

CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES:

The principal concern is to recognize that Crown lands may be within existing towns and villages and to ensure that the use of these lands is consistent with the urban government.

POLICIES/GUIDELINES:

15. Urban Use - Classification U

To ensure that Crown land use is consistent with the effective and efficient provision of municipal services, the following guidelines apply:

15a) These Crown lands shall be administered by Manitoba Natural Resources.

15b) These sites are available for a variety of urban uses provided the use is consistent with any approved plan for the town or village.

15c) The local planning authority shall determine whether any proposed use of Crown land within the boundaries of the town or village conforms to the approved plan.

15d) In the absence of an approved plan for a town or village, the local authority shall determine whether any proposed use is consistent and compatible with the local urban environment.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The Crown land plan identifies the major classification for Crown lands. There may be other site specific uses which are not indicated in the plan. Recognition of this fact is important as some specific locations (residences, for example) may not be indicated but are nonetheless protected by the very nature of the legal commitment to individuals through the leasing and permitting process.

Site specific uses, that is, most land uses occurring on Crown land utilizing less than 16 hectares (40 acres) which are not shown in the plan will be listed in Appendix 1 as considered appropriate.

VII. GENERAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Plan Approval and Review

Plan approval and subsequent approval of amendments to the plan shall be by the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

Existing policy and procedures for plan and amendment approval require consultation with local planning authorities. Additionally, full review and approval by provincial government departments and agencies through the Interdepartmental Planning Board is also required.

This plan shall be reviewed at such time as the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet or the Crown Land Classification Committee considers it necessary or when the Local Planning Authority is reviewing its Development Plan or 5 years after coming into effect of the plan or from the last review, as the case may be.

The Crown Land Classification Committee is responsible for ensuring that future plan reviews, proposed amendments and classification appeals are processed and implemented as per approved policy and procedure.

B. Land Use Implementation

The land use intent as outlined in this Provincial Crown Land Plan shall be carried out through the application of the "Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan" prepared for the area.

Operational Crown Lands Plans are prepared, amended and approved by the Crown Land Classification Committee. Appeals to operational plans shall also be directed to the Crown Land Classification Committee with the Provincial Land Use Committee the final authority.

These Operational Plans shall:

a) be consistent with and carry out the intent of this Plan, and

b) identify in map format the permitted uses and intensity of use for the parcels of Crown land in the area.

The approval of this Provincial Crown Land Plan does not require the Province of Manitoba to undertake any proposal therein suggested or outlined but no undertaking or development within the plan area affected by this Crown land plan shall be carried out that is inconsistent or at variance with the proposals or policies set out in this Crown land plan.

C. Land Use Administration

The use of Crown land is administered through instruments such as leases, permits, contracts, agreements, etc. which are issued by the Crown to individuals, corporations, etc. or declared by the Crown through Orders-in-Council.

Most of the Crown land outside of Order-in-Council areas (i.e., Crown land not included in Community Pastures, Provincial Parks, Provincial Forests, and Wildlife Management Areas) is administered under the authority of the Crown Lands Act. This Act is administered by Manitoba Natural Resources, Lands with certain specified sections being the responsibility of Manitoba Agriculture, Agricultural Crown Lands.

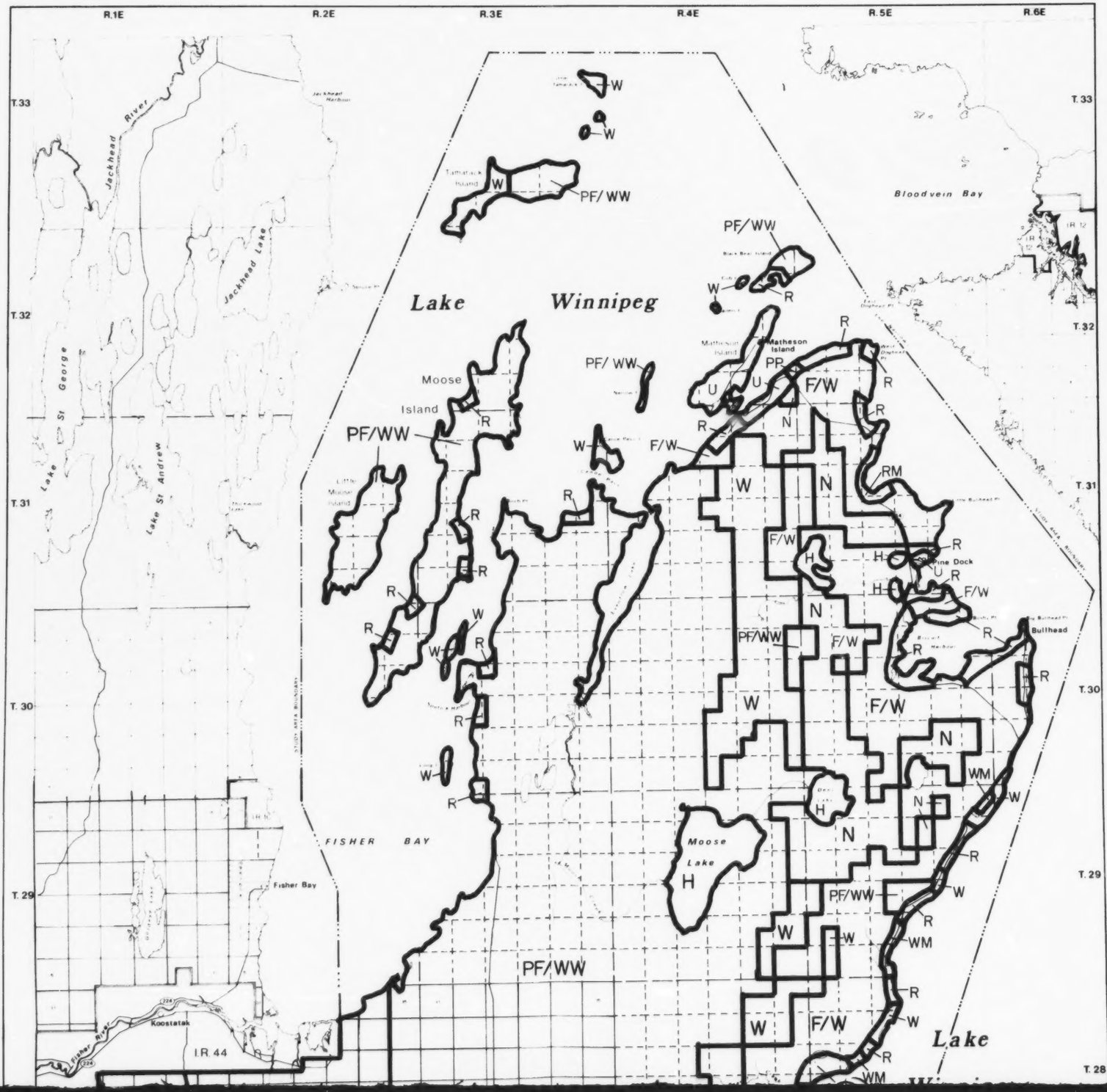
These contracts, leases, permits, agreements, etc. must be in conformity with this Plan and the Interdepartmental Operational Crown Land Plan.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. Site Specific Crown Land Classifications

None

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS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Jackhead Lake
Lake St George
Lake St Andrew
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Black Bear Island
Matheson Island
Little Mustang Island
Moose Island
Bloodvein Bay
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Pine Dock
Bullhead
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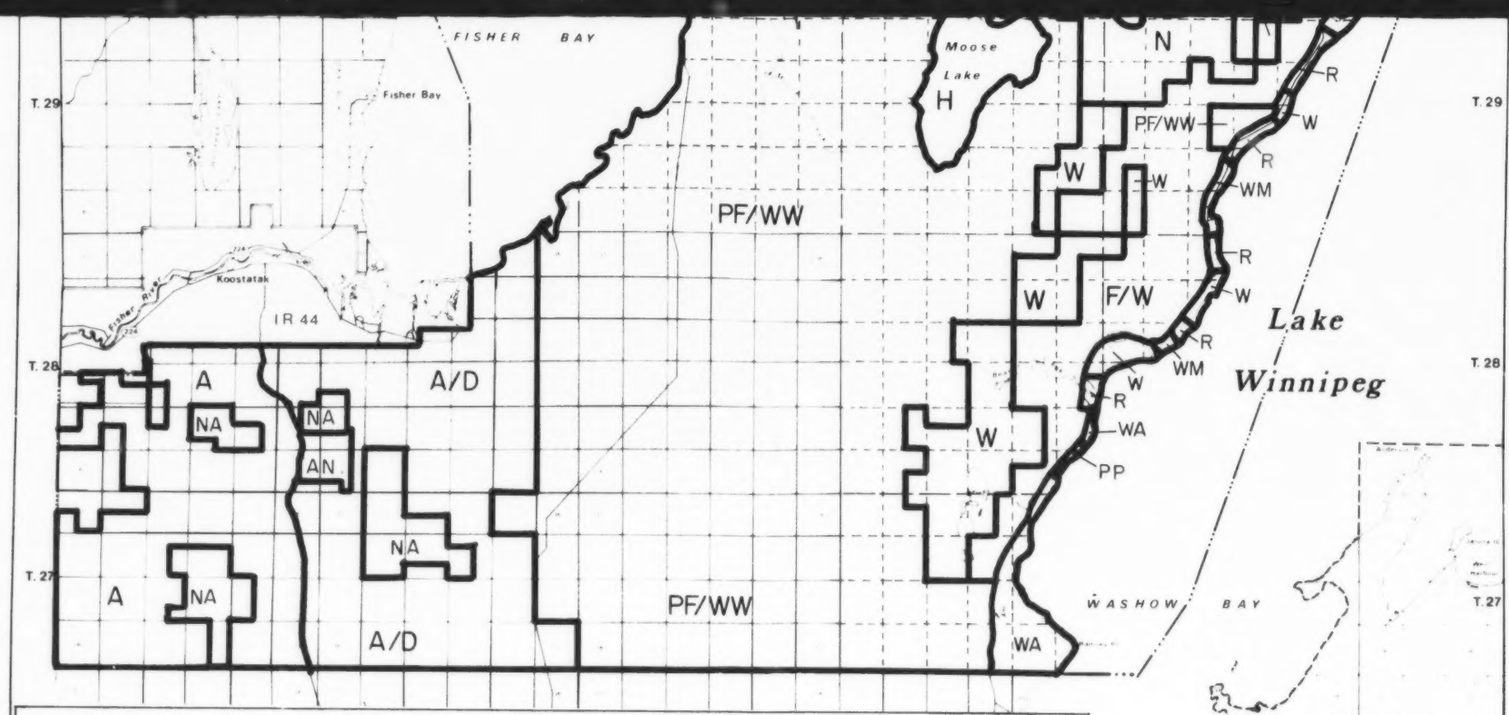

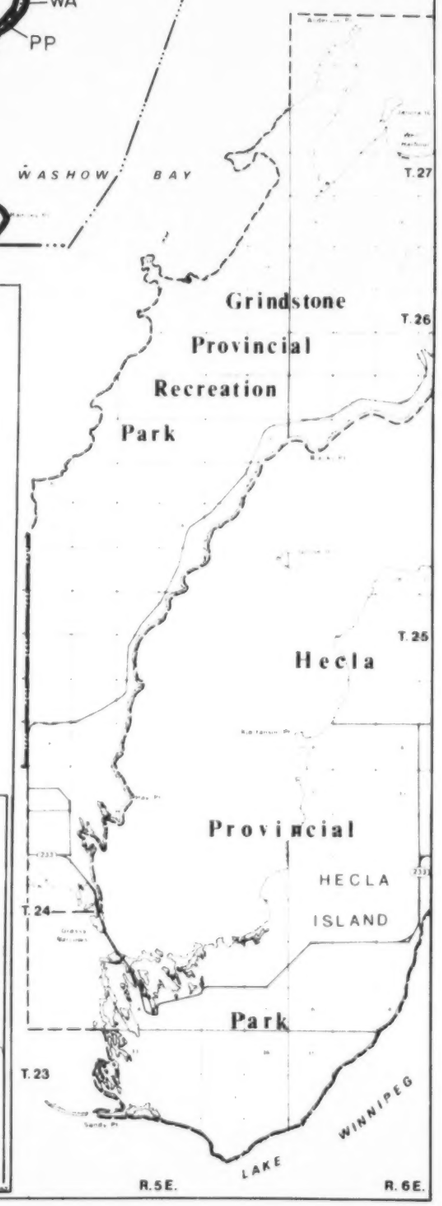

Map 2.
Provincial Crown Land Plan.....June, 1986.

Legend:

PF/WW	PROVINCIAL FORESTS/ WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS:
A	AGRICULTURE DOMINANT- NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR:
AN	AGRICULTURE – NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS CO-MAJOR:
A/D	AGRICULTURE DOMINANT- NATIVE ENVIRONMENT LANDS MINOR:/DEVELOPMENT RESERVE:
F/W	FORESTRY/WILDLIFE:
R	OUTDOOR RECREATION:
W	WILDLIFE:
WA	WILDLIFE DOMINANT – AGRICULTURE MINOR
N	NATURAL LANDS:
NA	NATURAL LANDS DOMINANT – AGRICULTURE MINOR:
U	URBAN USE:
WM	WILDLIFE INTENSIVE USE
H	WILD RICE